

REICHSTAG MEETS TO-DAY
FOR SIXTH WAR SESSION

Food Supply and Arms and Conduct of Conflict Are Absorbing Topics.
MANY ITEMS ARE ON PROGRAM
New Vote of Credit Probably Will Be Introduced, Presumably for Accustomed Amount of \$2,500,000,000—Chancellor May Speak.

BERLIN, November 29 (via London).—The Reichstag will assemble to-morrow for its sixth war session, a session which will take place under the influence of the two absorbing topics of the present moment, namely, the regulation of the food supply and the arms and conduct of the war. It will also, it is understood, be marked by the introduction of a new vote of credit for the war, presumably for the accustomed amount of \$2,500,000,000, although no definite announcement in this respect has been made.

The actual items already announced for the working program of the session include a bill for the modification of punishments for minor offenses under martial law, and discussion of the governmental report against reduction of the age limit for old age pensions from seventy to sixty-five years.

It is generally anticipated that the members of Parliament will take this occasion to launch a general criticism of the measures for the regulation of the food supply, on which the government has promised to submit a memorandum, and that certain elements, notably the radical wing of the Socialists, will bring into the discussion the ultimate aims of the war and the terms upon which Germany could profitably make peace.

CHANCELLOR MAY BE DRAWN INTO DISCUSSION
Whether Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg will be drawn by this discussion into a statement more or less definite on the subject is uncertain. The Associated Press is informed from circles in the closest touch with the Chancellor that the decision whether the Chancellor will speak on this subject has not yet been taken.

A newspaper statement coming from Major Ernest Bassermann, one of the parliamentary leaders, who has been in preliminary conferences with the Chancellor, asserts that the Chancellor will deliver an important speech on the foreign and internal policies, expressing himself particularly on the question of food supply.

The correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, who has been expected to have a number of opportunities for gathering information on such subjects, expresses himself more cautiously than Major Bassermann, and says merely that the Chancellor will have an opportunity to make a statement on the military and political situation.

The Associated Press anticipates that the Chancellor probably will make a speech—and if one, probably two—but it seems uncertain whether he will touch at all on the delicate subject of the German program. His decision whether a speech will be delivered need not be taken immediately, since, according to the probable program, the Reichstag will gather to-morrow only for a brief session, at which, Dr. Heinrich Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, perhaps, will speak regarding new credits and then adjourn for about eight days, during which time all possible questions will be discussed in committee. The committee members are agreed as to the advisability of handling many subjects, principally controversial ones, in the semi-private of committee rooms.

TO RESUME GENERAL MEETINGS DECEMBER 12
The general meetings of the Reichstag will be resumed on December 12, at which public discussion of the food supply and regulation of armaments, hardship in the administration of Germany under the exceptional regulations of the military law during the war, and the political and military situation will take place.

The Socialists are reported as not yet having agreed on a program for the session. The radical and moderate wings of the party are endeavoring to bring together to present a united front. It is possible that the Socialists will make an attack on the government, but it is asserted, if Deputy Karl Liebknecht, the leader of the radicals, is unable to attend the session, much of the force will be drawn from such attacks. Dr. Liebknecht, who has been serving in the pioneer corps, is reported to be in a sanatorium suffering from a nervous breakdown.

ALLIES DEFEND LANDING OF TROOPS AT SALONIKI
PARIS, November 29.—The entente allies in disembarking troops at Saloniki are not violating Greek territory, nor can their action in Greece be compared to the German occupation of Belgium. This is the semi-official statement in which the Saloniki expedition was criticized as a violation of foreign territory.

The presence of the allies at Saloniki does not need any justification, according to the diplomatic view in Paris. The French and British are not tolerated guests, but are there as a matter of duty and established right, it is pointed out.

Their action at Saloniki, it is further said, could be repeated at any other point in Greece, and with perfect legality. The landing of allied troops at Saloniki is based on the London treaty of July 12, 1913, the signatories of which are Greece, France, Great Britain and Russia, guaranteeing the independence and constitutional rights of Greece. This convention was preceded by other treaty agreements entered into as far back as 1832.

In the belief that Greece is menaced from within and without, the allies, it is held, have full liberty of action under the terms of the treaty, and will continue the work begun, certain of the international legitimacy of their action.

Serious Rioting
Reported in Berlin

LONDON, November 29.—Heute's Amsterdam correspondent forwards the following:
"The Telegraph is informed on good authority that serious rioting took place last Saturday in Berlin, in which several thousand women gathered before the Imperial castle and demanded the return of their husbands from the front, and an improvement in food conditions. The crowd finally was dispersed by the police."

No confirmation of this Amsterdam dispatch has been received here.

Secretary of State Lansing and Wife See Army Beat the Navy



There was nobody home in Washington, for everybody who was somebody in the official circles of the national capital was at the Polo Grounds, New York, to see the twentieth battle in which the Cadets and the Middies engaged on November 27. Regardless of the wet weather, there were 40,000 people cheering for the army and navy, as the spirit moved them. The photograph shows, left to right, Mrs. Phillips Ashton, Robbins, Secretary of State Lansing, Mrs. Lansing, his wife; Captain Edward E. Eberlie, commander of the U. S. S. Washington, and Mrs. Eberlie, his wife, seated at right.

GARRISON SHARPLY CRITICIZES TAFT

(Continued from First Page.)

Filipino people. Such an interpretation creates an absolutely false impression.

"President Taft, when Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, was the first one to announce that the motto of the American administration was 'The Philippines for the Filipinos.' He properly and bitterly resented criticism against him for taking this position. He constantly stated that this was the only position which any one, acting in good faith and with the honor of his government in his keeping, could take, that from the very beginning this was the announced policy of this country constantly reiterated and reiterated by the President of this country, by its representatives and by its Congress. No one had so plainly set forth as has President Taft the malicious misrepresentation, the mendacious statements and the vicious assaults that proceed from those in the Philippine Islands who are not permitted to exploit the natives and the country for their own benefit.

"President Taft was absolutely justified in his bitter denunciation of these attacks, which makes it all the more amazing to find him indulging in exactly the same conduct toward those who are now occupying positions of trust and responsibility in the Philippine government.

"There lately appeared a series of articles in a newspaper called the Oakland Tribune. Subsequently, they were published in a pamphlet entitled 'The Unhappy Conditions in the Philippine Islands,' by O. Garfield Jones, former member of the Philippine Department of Education, with an introduction by ex-President William Howard Taft, former Governor-General of the Philippines. In the introduction, ex-President Taft says:

"I have read with much interest Mr. O. Garfield Jones's article on present conditions in the Philippines published recently in the Oakland Tribune. It is not news to me.

"What he says of the demoralization in the present government, due to the blind and foolish policy of President Wilson and Governor-General Harrison, is confirmed by every report that I receive from the islands."

"Undoubtedly, any slander or lying statement can be confirmed by reports received from the islands. Mr. Taft has pointed out with entire clearness where such reports come from. He said, when suffering from similar misrepresentation, speaking with respect to the American press and the three newspapers in the islands who were supposed to speak the American public opinion in the islands, that they were engaged in:

"Holding the Filipino up to contempt, exposing all his supposed vices, and giving him no credit whatever for any virtues, and it may be that this represents the feeling of the majority of the resident Americans in Manila. But can we not, in the end, be just, and give to the whole Filipino people their due? Should we wish the Filipino people to judge of Americans by the drunken, truculent American loafers who infest the small towns of these islands, living on the fruits of the labor of Filipino women, and give us more trouble than any other element in the islands?"

NEWS TO JONES, BECAUSE HE MADE IT UP HIMSELF

"Mr. Taft says that what Mr. Jones states in his article was not news to him (Mr. Taft). It was unquestionably news to Mr. Jones, because he made it up himself.

"In a letter written to General McIntyre, the chief of the bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, dated October 26, 1915, Mr. Jones says: 'When I reached Berkeley August 12, Mr. Loomis, of the Oakland Tribune, asked me for an anti-administration article. I told him that I had as much, if not more, to say for the administration than I had against it. But I gave him what he asked for by making the article a discussion of the treatment of Americans in the Philippine Islands.'"

"He published this in two Sunday issues, and is now republishing it in pamphlet form, with an introduction by ex-President Taft."

"Now, I have written up a much

better article on 'The Filipino and the Democratic Regime,' which is highly favorable. In my estimation, to the Harrison administration, but have not been able to sell it as yet. Will you please give me a list of the three or four big newspapers that are most pro-Wilson and are likely to want pro-administration articles on the Philippine Islands?"

"A sickening sense of shame must overcome Mr. Taft when he realizes where his blind partisanship in this matter has led him. To be found in such company under such circumstances is, however, the inevitable result of such a campaign. There is no mitigating circumstances, because, with respect to every one of the charges, accusations and statements in the article, full records are at the disposal of Mr. Taft if he had cared to learn the truth.

"I suppose it is too much to hope for, even in a matter of this kind, affecting, as it does, the good name and honor of our country, that partisan zeal shall restrain itself within the bounds of truth, decency and fair dealing. It would be something of which we could all be proud if it were so."

TAFT THINKS STATEMENT EXJUNCT AND VEHEMENT

NEW HAVEN, CONN., November 29.—Former President William Howard Taft, in a statement made public here to-night, characterizes Secretary Garrison's arraignment of him for his attitude on Philippine affairs as "unjust, vehement and unmeasured." Mr. Taft says that there has not been the slightest trace of partisan feeling in his interest in the Philippine problem. "It seems to me," he says, "that I have not been unmindful of the necessity for standing by this Democratic administration in national crises, without regard to party considerations."

The statement, in part, follows:

"Mr. Holman and Mr. Loomis, of the Oakland Tribune, asked me, when in San Francisco in September, to comment on Mr. Jones's article. I did not see Mr. Jones or hold any communication with him before his article was published. It was sent in manuscript to me at San Francisco, where I first saw and read it. What he said as to the demoralization of the present government, due to the elimination of Americans in the civil service, and the influence of Filipino politicians in controlling Mr. Harrison's action, had come to me from many other sources I knew to be reliable, and I, therefore, wrote a short article saying so. The letter of Mr. Jones, which Mr. Garrison publishes, greatly endangers Jones's credibility as a witness, and I greatly regret that he should put himself in such an equivocal and indefensible position."

DESCRIBES HIS POLICY AS MODEL COLONIAL SERVICE

"The justice of the general description of the bad effects of the present policy in the islands, to which I referred in my comment, does not, however, depend upon the credibility of one witness. The success which attended our policy in the Philippines was largely due to the admirable quality of the civil servants, who were the guiding force in the bureaus and departments. It was a model colonial service, made up of men who knew the language of the people, the history of the government and its aims."

"In October, 1913, the new policy was introduced. It involved the separation of Governor-General Forbes and all the commissioners, and the substitution of men with no Philippine experience whatever. Mr. Harrison went to Manila with the Filipino delegate, Mr. Quezon. He announced publicly that Quezon had secured his appointment. He gave it out that he did not care for American advice, and only wished to confer with Filipinos. His partisan attitude was shown by his declaration in the press of Honolulu that he took a sardonic pleasure in turning out Republicans."

"The official record shows that be-

between October, 1913, when Governor-General Harrison landed, and January, 1914, 132 Americans were separated from office, and that by July 14, 1914, the number separated had increased to 176, and that all of them were officially reported to have rendered satisfactory service."

DEMOCRATIZATION SHOWS ITSELF AT ONCE

"The policy of eliminating these strong and effective Americans created demoralization, which showed itself almost at once. I have not space to elaborate the instances. By transferring the office of public lands from Slepner, an expert, who was rapidly making certain the creation of a sinking fund to meet the 7,000,000 friars' land bonds, to a Filipino insurrecto general named Thio, who had no experience of any kind, and who in six months had to be relieved after a trial for malpractice and acquittal, this important achievement is made very doubtful. The arrears in collections from leases of friars' lands are said to have exceeded 500,000 pesos, due to inefficiency."

"Similar cases of inefficiency occurred in the bureaus engaged in attempting to suppress the dangerous underpest, in conducting the hospital, in collecting internal revenue. It usually takes some time to show inefficiency due to changes because of original momentum, but these were almost immediate. A reorganization of the judiciary, entirely unnecessary and most wasteful, was effected to give more places for Filipinos. Mr. authority for these results is in statements of Dean Worcester, Vice-governor Gilbert and Dan E. Williams, all of whom are in the islands, and know them well. In addition, many others have confirmed these views, some of whom, because of their business or calling in the islands, it would not be fair to name."

PROMISE IN JONES BILL WILL MISLEAD FILIPINOS

"I am utterly opposed to the Jones bill, and have always been opposed to it. Its promise of independence to the islands is a misleading promise. It is a promise to mislead the Filipinos into thinking it is near at hand. Its elective Senate will diminish the power of the American executive most injuriously. Its requirement that appointments be confirmed by the Senate will make the Governor-General completely subservient to the Filipino politicians, and will eliminate all American guidance in the bureaus and departments."

"I was personally engaged in Philippine work for four years and supervised it for eight years more, and I can, of course, not rid myself of a personal relation to it. I am profoundly anxious to avoid the disaster toward which I believe the present policy is tending. But Mr. Garrison charges that I am partisan in the sense that this is part of the Republican campaign. This is a great injustice to me. I hope for a Republican administration to reverse the present policy, but I never would seek a political issue in the Philippines if it could be avoided. I had no party when I was in the Philippines at that work. We appointed as many Democrats as Republicans. We were working for the Phi-

lippines and the credit of our country, and my deep interest in the Philippine problem has never had the slightest tinge of party feeling. I don't think I am much of a partisan generally. I think I have given fairly substantial evidence by my appointments and my treatment of party opponents when in office that my partisanship is not hiding. It seems to me that I have not been unmindful of the necessity for standing by the Democratic administration in national crises without regard to party considerations. Mr. Garrison's language is unjust, vehement and unmeasured. I think when he returns to it in the future he will regret it."

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NO ALLIANCE WITH CHINA CONTEMPLATED BY BRITAIN
TOKYO, November 29.—Great Britain has informed Japan that the British government has not contemplated an alliance with China, as had been reported. The Japanese Foreign Office formally announced in an official statement to-day, emphasizing previous informal declarations to this effect.

QUEEN OF SWEDEN ON WAY TO GERMANY

LONDON, November 29.—Queen Victoria of Sweden arrived in Copenhagen from Sweden to-day and proceeded immediately on her way to Germany, a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen states.

Austrian Cabinet About to Resign?

LONDON, November 29.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen follows: "The Wolff Bureau (the semi-official German news agency) says that several members of the Vienna Cabinet will resign."

MAY CONCLUDE SEPARATE PEACE

LONDON, ENGL., November 29.—The Tribune asserts that Austria is attempting to conclude a separate peace, according to a dispatch from Rome to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

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Dr. Haiselden
License of Theater Revoked, but Later Injunction Stays Action Until Further Hearing.

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PRODUCTION THEN GOES ON
Efforts to Prevent Exhibition Made by Rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Acting Under Instructions of Cardinal Farley.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NEW YORK, November 29.—The license of the Princess Theater was revoked to-night to prevent the production of the "medical" play, "The Unborn." But at half after eight, an injunction arrived at the playhouse staying this action until a further hearing next Wednesday morning. And the play went on as scheduled appearance and a speech.

Trouble for "The Unborn" began late in the afternoon, when P. Ray Comstock, manager of the Princess Theater, was served with a notice that his license had been revoked by George Bell, commissioner of licenses.

This order was issued by Bell on complaint of Monsignor Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral. In a letter addressed to the commissioner, Monsignor Lavelle said that "His Eminence, Cardinal Farley, has heard of this play and is anxious that everything possible be done to prevent its public exhibition."

Further, between the second and third acts, Dr. H. J. Haiselden, of Chicago, famed of the Baby Bollinger case, made his scheduled appearance and a speech.

Dr. Haiselden, who came to New York to see the performance, occupied a box with his sister, and Dr. Jose de Birmingham.

In his speech at the end of the second act, Dr. Haiselden said, "We are tending to become a nation of units. Already we stand convicted of furthering the development of the unit at the expense of the fit. I can say nothing more illuminating upon this subject than to quote from the report of Harry McCormick, of Chicago, which shows that while in 1852 there was one unit human being to 702 normal; in 1901 the proportion had grown to one unit to every 450. It is all right for Colonel Roosevelt to preach bigger families, but every one must realize that the real battle cry is not bigger families, but better."

In referring to the Bollinger baby, Dr. Haiselden said: "Much of the energy and excitement aroused over the going out of a life of one poor little deformed baby could have been put to far better use toward the saving of lives that are going to count. Let us not become hysterical over the defective, the deformed. Let us rather try to save the normal. If we do not, we are in grave danger of becoming a nation of misfits and weaklings."

ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE FOR DR. HAISELDEN
To prevent this late overtaking of the action, Dr. Haiselden urged immediate legislation for the sterilization of the unfit. He finished his talk amid enthusiastic applause when he said: "Personally, I will not, with my surgery, lengthen a life unfit to live. For I hold that to be the prostitution of surgery."

It has been suggested that Dr. Haiselden, while in New York, visit the Roberts baby, and give his opinion as to whether or not the doctors should operate. Considerable feeling against receiving such a visit from the Chicago surgeon seems to have been aroused at the Babies Hospital. Questions to-night, Dr. Haiselden said, "The New York doctors who have decided the fate of the Roberts baby are among the leaders of the world in our profession. I see nothing that I could do, that has not already been done."

In the meantime, while the discussion of scientists and laymen was still taking concerning the fate of her baby, Mrs. Joseph E. Roberts, the mother, was daily told the truth to-day about the child she has never seen. She collapsed completely and her condition to-night was reported serious.

VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG ON ARMENIAN QUESTION

BERLIN, November 29 (by wireless to Sayville).—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, replying to a petition sent to him by prominent Protestant clergymen and theologians, asking the Imperial Chancellor for an expression of his opinion regarding the Armenian question, is quoted by the Overseas News Agency as saying: "The imperial government continues to consider it one of its noblest duties to use its influence in behalf of all Christians. German Christians may feel sure that all possible measures are being taken in this direction."

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, continues that the entente powers incited Turkish attack to rebellion, thus causing an acute situation. Germany, in connection with the Turkish government, is trying to better the situation of the Christian Turks.

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST MONTENEGRO

BERLIN, November 29 (by wireless to Tuckerton).—The Overseas News Agency to-day gave out the following concerning the Montenegrin campaign: "After the termination of operations by the Serbian main army, the Austrian offensive against Montenegro started with the whole of the Austro-Hungarian force. The first offensive, begun some time ago, was only intended to impede the Montenegrins from participating in the operations in the sanjak. After having obtained this result, the general offensive against Montenegro has now been begun."

"As the west front is a natural fortress, the attack will be directed from the sanjak."

"The Austro-Hungarians already have passed the Lim River."

BLAME FOR FACTORY FIRE

Coroner's Jury Charges Criminal Negligence in Recent Diamond Candy Plant Horror.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NEW YORK, November 29.—A verdict of criminal negligence was brought in to-day by the coroner's jury investigating the loss of twelve lives in the Diamond Candy factory fire in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, on November 6.

Responsibility was placed on Mrs. Cecil Diamond, owner of the building, her husband, Edward L. Diamond, and Samuel Barkin and Samuel Simon, joint owners of the Essex Shirt Company, which occupied the third floor. They were bound over to await action of the grand jury.

The bill of each was declared forfeited. Bench warrants were issued for Simon and the Diamonds.

Late in the afternoon the three were arrested. Mr. and Mrs. Diamond were freed to-night on \$20,000 bail each. In default of \$10,000 bond each, Barkin and Simon were remanded to jail.

PAUL FULLER DIES SUDDENLY

New York Attorney Visited Mexico Last September as President's Agent to Confer With Carranza.

NEW YORK, November 29.—Paul Fuller, the New York attorney who visited Mexico in September of last year as President Wilson's agent and conferred with General Carranza on the Mexican situation, died suddenly at his home here late to-night. He was sixty-seven years old.

GREECE READY TO DISCUSS ENTENTE PROPOSITIONS

LONDON, November 29.—The Greek government is ready to discuss the propositions made by the entente powers and satisfy all demands which will not compromise its neutrality, says an Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

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